

# SERBIA CUT OFF IN NORTH; VRANJA TAKEN

Official Sofia Report Says Bulgars Are on Nish-Salonica Road.

## WAR DECLARATIONS BY RUSSIA AND ITALY

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—Bulgarian troops have captured Nish, according to an official Bulgarian statement, thus cutting the Nish-Salonica railway at a point fifty miles south of Nish. As long as the Bulgarians occupy this place it will be impossible for the Allies to send aid to the Serbian armies in the north, which, in consequence, will be completely isolated and without hope of relief. Their stores of ammunition, wherever as well as the Bulgarians seem to have made considerable progress. They are advancing to the Pirova Valley, through which runs the Orient Railway, from the northeast, and are striking at the Nish-Salonica railway between Nish and Kragujevac.

An official despatch from Nish says that this report is true. It means that the Bulgarians have won a victory of great consequence. It is only twelve miles east of the Nish-Salonica railway and is a city of some importance.

**Russia and Italy Enter.**  
Russia and Italy declared war on Bulgaria today. A Petrograd despatch contains the following imperial manifesto which they have issued:

"We hereby make known to all our subjects that the treason of Bulgaria to the Slav cause, prepared with hardly since the beginning of the war, has now, although it seemed impossible, become an accomplished fact. Bulgarian troops have attacked our loyal ally, Serbia, already bleeding from the struggle against a stronger enemy."

Russia and the great Powers, our allies, tried to dissuade Bulgaria from taking this fatal step. The realization of the ancient aspirations of the Bulgarian people regarding the annexation of Macedonia was assured to Bulgaria by other means, in conformity with Slav interests, but underhand methods prompted by the Germans and fratricidal hatred of the Serbians triumphed."

Bulgaria, our cordial neighbor, liberated but a short time ago from the Turkish yoke by the fraternal love of the Slav people, openly took sides with the enemies of the Christian faith, Slavism and Russia."

The Russian people regards, with sorrow and indignation, the decision which was so near to it until these last few days, and with bleeding heart it draws its sword against her, leaving the fate of the betrayed ally of the Slav cause to the just punishment of God."

The Bulgarian War Office issued the following statement today:

"We are advancing on the whole front in Serbian territory. In the Morava Valley we captured Vranja, in the Bregalnitsa Valley we captured Kocana."

On entering Vranja our cavalry was at once welcomed with cries of "Zivja" (hurrah) by the populace, who had raised white flags. This was followed by a hail of bullets from the roof tops."

The statement from the German War Office announces achievements of considerable importance for the German and Austro-Hungarian troops in the north. The advance in this region is still very slow, partly, no doubt, because of the mountainous country, but especially because of the heroic resistance offered by the Serbians."

**The German Report.**  
The official German statement today says:

"Austro-Hungarian troops under Gen. Kossow captured the town of Obrenovac."

South of Belgrade the German and Austro-Hungarian units, after battle, reached the heights of Grocka, south of Rippa, and south of Grocka, on the Danube. This indicates an advance of about twelve miles along the railroad."

The right wing of the army of Gen. von Gallwitz has captured the region west of Seme, as well as the villages of Kocana and Kocana. The platoons at Lucka and those south and east of Bogovac, as far as Majdanovac, were wrested from the enemy."

The army of Gen. Bogachoff, commander of the First Bulgarian Army, rushed forward by way of Inovo toward Majdan, and in the direction of the valley of the Pirova. (Nish is about fifty miles west of the town of Pirova.) Other Bulgarian troops captured Vranja, in the valley of the Upper Morava, and, further south, the village of Kocana. The platoons at Lucka and those south and east of Bogovac, as far as Majdanovac, were wrested from the enemy."

The forces advancing from Belgrade toward the cutting of the railway, have passed Rippa."

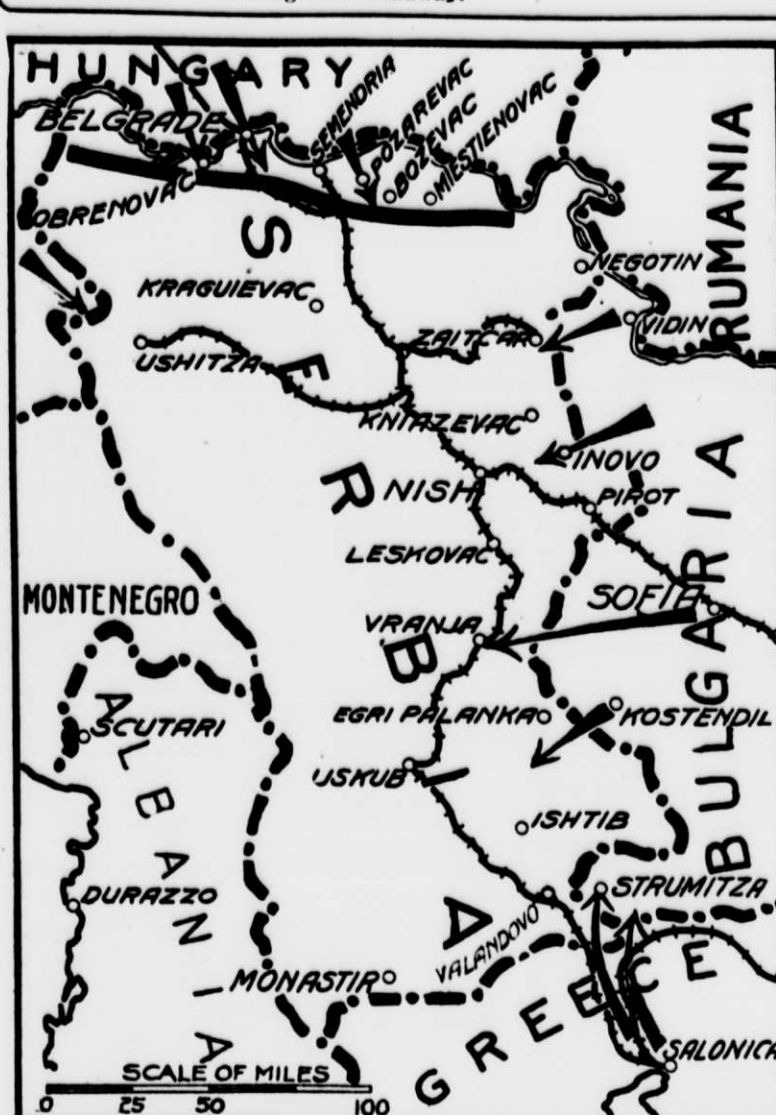
An Austro-Hungarian column has crossed the bayonet, gipsy Mountain, south of Grocka, and effected a junction with the German divisions which are successfully advancing on both sides of the lower Morava."

In the three days fighting for the possession of Avala Mountain (nine miles southeast of Belgrade) and positions northwest of Grocka, our troops captured fifteen Serbian officers and 2,000 men."

**Strumitsa's Fall Unconfirmed.**  
The capture of Vranja was quickly followed by the cutting of telegraphic communication between Nish and Salonica, says an Athens despatch. It is still unclear in messages from Athens that Serbian and Italian troops have been driven from Strumitsa, but there is no official confirmation of this report."

A train carrying the books and money of the Serbian National Bank, which has arrived at Salonica on its way to Salonica, southwestern Serbia, near the Greek border. This news tends to confirm reports that the Bulgarians are about to move their capital to Monastir, although since the first reports to effect there have been no confirmations."

THE map shows how Serbia is being attacked on the north and east, while from the south the Anglo-French troops are rushing to the aid of their ally. The Bulgarians report the capture of Vranja on the Nish-Salonica railroad. The Austro-German advance from the north is making slow headway.



## GERMAN FLANK ON THE STRY TURNED

Russians Announce Capture of Czartorysk in Fierce Battle—700 PRISONERS TAKEN

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—Further successes along the River Stry were announced today by the Russian War Office. Czartorysk was captured, while further up the river several villages were taken."

The Russian troops are reported to have charged with unusual determination, putting the Germans to flight at places and taking more than 700 prisoners. The use by Germans of explosive bullets is charged in the official statement."

The statement is as follows: "Following yesterday's successes, the middle Stry we captured Czartorysk and prisoners and machine guns near Zalud farm. Turning the Germans' flank we captured 700 men and 200 machine guns. (Germans) twenty-eight officers, nine guns and a bomb thrower. Exasperated by the Germans' almost general use of explosive bullets, our men bayoneted numerous Germans in this region."

On the Stry above Czartorysk the Germans and Austrians have been put to flight by a renewal of our vigorous attack. We captured by storm the villages of Budka and Rudnia, capturing numerous prisoners and machine guns, the exact number of which has not yet been ascertained."

The River As below Mitau (twenty-two miles southwest of Riga) the Germans have succeeded in occupying the village of Mitau. The Russian troops, however, have been fighting continuously. The artillery fire has noticeably increased. In the world north of the Mitau-Neuhaus railroad (which runs due east) the Germans have advanced to the north. Everywhere in this region the fighting is going on."

A despatch from Berlin quotes the Londoner's correspondent at Czartorysk as reporting violent Russian attacks in Hesserabia on the Sereh and the Danube region."

The German War Office issued this statement today: "Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, south of Riga, our troops stormed several Russian positions and reached Douna, east of Borkowitz. One officer and 240 men were taken prisoner. A Russian attack northwest of Jacobstadt was repulsed."

In the region of Smoley a French battle, which resulted in a Russian Captain and equipped with a British machine gun, was shot down by one of our battle planes."

There is nothing new to report. Army group of Gen. von Linsingen: The battles on the Stry reported yesterday are taking a course favorable to us."

**HALT STRONG ATTACKS.**  
Austrians Say They Checked Vigorous Russian Offensive."

VIENNA, via London, Oct. 19.—The Austrian War Office issued the following official report today: "The Russians yesterday continued their attacks in the swampy Stry region on the lower Stry River. Near the village of Boguslawka, northwest of Derazno, the enemy three times successfully stormed the position of one of our forward divisions, but were put to flight by our fire, and in the hand to hand fighting we captured three officers and more than 500 men and two machine guns. A Russian division advancing by way of Kulovitch on the Stry, between Kolk and Czartorysk, was repulsed on the east bank of the river. In the region of Czartorysk some of the enemy reached the west bank of the Stry, where the fighting continues."

North of Rafalovka the Russians likewise attacked with strong forces, but were repulsed. We captured 100 men. Otherwise the situation in the northeast is unchanged."

**Japan Seeks No Alliance.**  
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Tokyo despatch says that the Asahi Shimbun of Tokyo officially denies that Japan has asked Russia to conclude an alliance."

**NORMAN PRINCE CAPTURED!**  
American Aviator Said to Be Prisoner of Germans.  
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, Oct. 19.—A report reached Paris today that Norman Prince, the American aviator, has been taken prisoner by the Germans. The report states that he was captured in a private letter from one of Prince's friends at Biarritz. The report could not be confirmed."

## GERMANS UNABLE TO CUT OFF RHEIMS

Ambitious Offensive, Aimed to Offset Loss in Champagne, Fails.

FRENCH REGAIN GROUND

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**  
PARIS, Oct. 19.—Having failed in their attempt to drive the French out of the newly conquered positions in Champagne, the Germans turned their attention today to a region just east of Rheims. Here on a front of a little more than six miles from La Pompele, the eastern front of Rheims, the Germans made a severe attack with large forces under cover of clouds of asphyxiating gas and preceded by a heavy artillery preparation."

The Germans were successful in driving the French from their first line trenches, but later in the day an energetic counter attack recaptured all the points which remained in the hands of the Germans. According to the statement of the French War Office to-night, the German losses in this ineffectual attack were considerable."

The purpose of an attack in this region can easily be understood. Prospects lie about five miles west of Aubervie, the western extremity of the German offensive movement to Champagne."

**Tried to Cut Off Rheims.**  
Had the Germans been able to break through the French lines at the point they would not only have cut off the city of Rheims from the southeast, but as well would have compelled a retreat of the line further to the east. If they would have gained in this movement the purpose which they failed to attain in their attacks on the new French positions in Champagne."

Elsewhere on the front during last night and today there has been little more than artillery fighting, while in the Vosges the French destroyed some of the German mine works at Vouilly by counter mines."

During last night the Germans renewed their heavy infantry attacks east of Souchez, but the French, by artillery and rifle fire, repulsed the attacks."

The French communiqué this afternoon mentions the bombardment by French aeroplanes of German positions held at Burlebourg, northeast of Chateau Salins. Several hangars, it is said, were destroyed."

**Shells and Gas Fall Germans.**  
The night communiqué follows: "East of Rheims the enemy attempted this morning an attack with considerable forces on a ten kilometer front between La Pompele and Prosnes, which met with a complete check. It had been minutes of bombardment in which asphyxiating shells and a certain of chlorine gas were used."

The enemy's infantry succeeded at first in penetrating several parts of our first line trenches, but immediately counter attacks were made, drove them back almost completely."

In the afternoon an energetic counter offensive repulsed the enemy's troops from the positions they had occupied and drove them back to their own trenches from which they had undertaken the attack."

On the rest of the front there were artillery exchanges, but no serious fighting. In the morning the French forces of Apremont, and in Lorraine south of Leintrey."

In the Vosges we exploded two counter mines, which destroyed the enemy's mine works."

**French Drive Germans Back.**  
The afternoon communiqué follows: "German forces last night delivered three serious attacks, making use of hand grenades, but were repulsed. Our infantry, firmly entrenched in the position recently captured by us, completely repulsed their assaults. In this they were helped by our batteries. To the south of the River Somme, in the sector of Lons, there were spirited rifle exchanges, in which both sides took part."

In Champagne district there has been some fighting, but no serious results. The German forces have been repulsed. The French forces have been repulsed. The German forces have been repulsed. The French forces have been repulsed."

**GERMANS HOLD HILL 70.**  
British, However, Occupy Western Slope and Improve Their Line.  
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—An official report received to-night from Sir John French and made public by the Official Press Bureau shows that the new line of the British forces in the west does not include Hill 70, but that the British only hold the western slope of this hill. In the recent German offensive the British captured Hill 70 and its loss was admitted by Berlin."

From Sir John French's outline of the British front as it runs now it appears, however, that the hill proper was later retaken by the Germans. The statement follows: "Since Thursday there has been great activity south of La Bassée Canal. Enemy bomb attacks were repulsed. German reports of a British repulse northeast of Vermelles are untrue. The fighting was really south-west of Auchy-lez-La Bassée."

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In France describes the German attempt on October 19 to recapture the ground lost on September 25 and subsequently. From 10:30 until 3:45 the Germans rained high explosives almost without interruption on the selected positions and the situation of the British troops in the trenches was very difficult."

"When the bombardment slackened," the correspondent says, "the enemy opened a heavy rifle and machine gun fire all along the line. Then, while the German guns rained shrapnel as a curtain over the rear of our lines to prevent if possible the bringing up of reinforcements, long files of gray were seen debouching from cover right along the German line."

"The German infantry came on shoulder to shoulder, the officers behind. In four squares waves they advanced with determination, but even such high courage could not prevail against the storm of fire sent from our guns."

"As they rose from the trenches in some places only fifty yards from our line the whole length of our parapet burst into a roar of musketry while above the incessant rattle of rifles rang the barking machine guns. Our machine guns could see the German sweeps as grass beaten down under a powerful stream from a hose."

"The German force was almost instantly checked. The Germans wavered, then halted, then lay down, and then in little groups began to creep back to cover while the British guns in a crescendo poured shrapnel and high explosives among them."

"By 5:30 the enemy's bombardment had almost entirely ceased. Thick piles of shell gray foam scattered about the shell round in front of our lines marked the path of the unsuccessful advance."

## ITALIANS TAKE FORTS IN CORDEVOLE VALLEY

War Office Announces Progress Near Frontier of Tyrol.

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**  
ROME, Oct. 19.—The War Office gave out the following statement to-night: "Supported by intense artillery fire our infantry commenced yesterday successful offensive attacks at various points on the Tyrol-Frentino frontier."

We occupied Breitenfontein, in the Laggenbach valley, the important Cordevole valley our troops occupied an important height northeast of the Sasso di Mezzodi and a fort on the right bank of the Cordevole river, the Cordevole, also on the opposite bank several forts on the steep slope from the Col di Lana to Livina."

We completed the capture of the Sasso di Mezzodi."

In the Carnic region we continued our operations and dislodged the enemy from the wooded zone at the head of the Chiaro river. We captured a detachment of nineteen men and a quantity of arms and ammunition."

On the Carso plateau yesterday the Italian troops captured the village of S. Maria, which was held by the enemy. The report that the Italian troops were continuing during the night."

**TO RECRUIT BACHELORS.**  
Lord Derby Wants Them First. Then Married Men.  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—Lord Derby's recruiting plan which the Government is giving him an opportunity to test, was outlined by him in a speech delivered at a Mansion House meeting today."

He would group married men and bachelors, calling the bachelors first and the married men later, according to their ages. This plan, he contended, would furnish a steady supply of men."

"I suggest," he said, "that every man who registers with the State has a right to call on his services for her protection should enlist at once. All those found physically fit and desirous to join the colors at once could do so and the remainder continue at their usual vocations, subject to call when needed."

**4 GERMAN STEAMERS SUNK.**  
Unconfirmed Reports Make Total of Eight in Day.  
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—Telegrams from Scandinavian countries say that four German steamers were known to have been sunk in the Baltic yesterday by British submarines. Unconfirmed reports say that four more were sunk, making a total of eight steamers destroyed in one day."

A Copenhagen despatch says that shipping men are astonished at the energy and daring of the British submarines. They say that they are not serious, and disappear with alacrity, showing an intimate knowledge of the waters and position of mines on the part of the commander."

It is said that the crews of the twenty to thirty German ships sunk were saved. Two of the ships torpedoed were the Pernambuco, of 4,799 tons, laden with iron ore, and the Soederhamm, of 4,699 tons. The Soederhamm is said in one report to have kept aloft on account of having a cargo of lumber."

**Mine Layer Torpedoed.**  
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—A German mine layer guarding the entrance to the Lange Landen was torpedoed by a British submarine October 18, according to a despatch from Copenhagen. All of the crew were drowned."

**Wilson Liner Sunk.**  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—The steamship Allepo of the Wilson Line has been sunk. The crew is reported safe."

**Germans Hold 25,000 British.**  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—The total number of British prisoners in Germany is "approximately 25,000," according to the official answer to a query in the House of Commons today."

**Nothing Important, Says Berlin.**  
BERLIN, via London, Oct. 19.—Army Headquarters issued the following report today regarding operations in the west: "There were no important incidents."

**GERMANS SLAUGHTERED.**  
British Machine Guns Worked Havoc as Infantry Trud Advance.  
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at British headquarters

## ASQUITH ILL AS CABINET CRISIS GROWS

Continued from First Page.

given notice of a question as to whether in the eyes of the Russian Government the Lend-Lease campaign was still as important now as it was when the British Ambassador in Petrograd asserted that, in undertaking the expedition, England had complied with Russia's request, the object being to draw a Turkish force from the Caucasus. The Under Secretary admitted that the British Ambassador had been quoted correctly, but added:

"It would be obviously improper to make a statement in regard to the importance attached to any theatre of war by one of our allies or ourselves."

The British Ambassador's assertion, he explained, "must not be taken as a complete statement of all the considerations involved."

Mr. Outwater's question was aimed, it is understood, at sounding out the Government as to whether it supported Lord Milner's suggestion that the Allied troops evacuate the Gallipoli peninsula."

## ANTIPODES UNDAUNTED.

Australians Stand by Government—Promise Greater Efforts.

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—Despatches from Australia and New Zealand quote the newspapers as asserting that the Australian casualties on the Gallipoli peninsula will only spur those colonies on to greater determination, and will not lead to any change of policy."

The papers urge confidence in the British Government and deprecate criticism. The Minister of Defence for Australia has made a speech to the effect that Australia is willing and ready to do more than she already has."

## AMERICAN ON LIST FOR MILITARY MEDAL

Joseph Lyndon, Both Feet Gone, Helped to Hold French Trench.

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**  
PARIS, Oct. 19.—Joseph Lyndon, an American member of the Foreign Legion, has been recommended for the military medal, the most coveted decoration in the French army, for gallant conduct in continuing to fight to prevent the Germans from recapturing a trench after a bomb had taken off both his feet."

Paul Pavella, who also was in the Foreign Legion, writing under date of October 15, says: "The Americans with the legion have been drafted into the 17th Infantry Regiment. The Foreign Legion is going to its depot for reorganization, and possibly will be sent to a foreign destination, to which it is impossible to take the Americans, who number about twenty."

"As the new infantry regiment replaced the legion at the front, the change meant a march to the rear with the legion and then back with the new regiment, the Americans thus losing their turn of rest."

"Dr. David E. Wheeler is improving steadily and is able to walk in the garden, who is trying to get transferred to the Aviation Corps. Brown has lost an eye from the effects of gas and also a paralytic leg. He was not serious. Confusion between the sender and recipient of the letter was responsible for the error."

**Wireless Restrictions Announced.**  
The Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company makes the following announcement: "Until further notice messages via Tuckerton wireless must be written in French or English. The German and English languages may be used via Sayville. Communication with Bulgaria suspended. Messages may be sent by wireless via Sayville or Tuckerton."

**Extra Trousers to match Suit.**  
What that headline lacks in elegance is more than offset by what it contributes to the utility of a suit of clothes."

The fact is, some of our patrons like to purchase an extra pair of trousers with a suit so as to add to the life of the suit."

Frankly, we would rather sell a man two suits than a suit and a half, but we would rather sell him a suit and a half than have him disappointed."

This advertisement, therefore, is to advise you that we will make, for an extra charge, an extra pair of trousers with any suit, provided they be ordered at the time you purchase the suit; and this holds good at all prices, from \$17.50 to \$50, both inclusive."

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## DEATH FOR ONE SPY, PRISON FOR ANOTHER

London Press Bureau Announces the Carrying Out of Two Sentences.

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—The official press bureau gave out the following item to-night: "The Secretary of the War Office announced that two prisoners charged with espionage and tried by a general court-martial on September 28, 29 and 30 were both found guilty. One of them was sentenced to death, the other to five years penal servitude."

"The prisoner who was sentenced to death was executed this morning."

**FIVE SENTENCED.**  
Pope Appeals to Save Lives of French Women.

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Echo Belge, now published at Amsterdam, announces a notice posted in Brussels recording sentences by court-martial for espionage. Five death sentences include Miss Edith Cavell, already executed, and the Countess Jeanne de Belleville and Mme. Thibaut."

A Rome despatch says that Pope Benedict, at the request of the British and Belgian Legations, has intervened with the Kaiser on behalf of Countess de Belleville, Baron de Hemphelm, Mlle. Thibaut and seven other French persons condemned by the Germans to be shot. The notice posted at Brussels cited four persons sentenced to fifteen years hard labor. Princess Marie of Croix, a relative of Nancy Leishman, now Duchess of Devonshire, was sentenced to ten years at hard labor for bearing with an umbrella an officer who insulted her."

**GERMAN ENVOY IN SPY ROLE.**  
Minister to Rumania Reported With Camera in Intrenchments.

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Odessa telegraphs that a prominent person who has just arrived there from Bucharest says that the German Minister, Baron von dem Buische-Hedendach, was caught in the Rumanian intrenchments near Sinala photographing the position."

The affair was overlooked by the authorities and withheld from the newspapers, but it created a deep impression in the minds of high officials at Bucharest."

**VANDERBILT AIDS FLIERS.**  
Gives \$1,000 to National Guard Aviation Corps Fund.

William K. Vanderbilt has given \$1,000 to the national aeroplane fund of the Aero Club of America, to be applied to the development of an aviation corps for the National Guard of this State."

The gift follows Major-General Coffey's authorization from Gov. Whitman to organize a flying corps and to accept the aid of the club. It brings the total funds available for the New York flying corps up to \$12,500."

Twenty subscriptions for the national aeroplane fund now equal \$45,688.50. Seven aeroplanes have been contributed. Emerson McMullin has offered to give \$100 for every \$1,000 the society raises from other sources."

**BRITISH INTERN M. P.'S WIFE.**  
Mrs. William J. D. Burney, a German, a Prisoner in England.

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—Mrs. W. J. D. Burney, the German wife of William John Dalziel Burney, member of Parliament, has been interned. It was learned to-night."

Mrs. Burney is a German in birth, being the daughter of Col. Reinhold of Prussia, a suburb of Berlin."



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